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St. Anthony's
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National Hospital Day Number

HOSPITAL NEWS

Copr. 1929

PUBLISHED BY ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL

VOLUME I | TERRE HAUTE, IND. | MAY 12, 1929

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Above is an exterior view of St. Anthony's Hospital. The hospital authorities extend a cordial invitation to the public of Terre Haute and surrounding communities to "come in and get acquainted" on National Hospital Day

St. Anthony's Hospital Serving Community for 47 Years

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL has been serving the public of Terre Haute and surrounding communities for forty-seven years, the hospital having been opened for the reception of its first patient on September 11, 1882.

During this period the hospital has taken care of more than 58,915 patients of all types, ages, faiths, and social conditions. In addition to this startlingly large number of patients who have received care in the hospital, almost 1,950 babies have been born in the obstetrical department, which is much younger than the hospital proper, having been established in 1919.

Can you picture mentally the long line of men, women and children which these brief figures represent? Just imagine four-fifths of the entire population of the city of Terre Haute, including every one—men, women and children, and then, can you realize that an equivalent number of persons has at one time or another been patients in St. Anthony's Hospital?

Since its humble beginning in 1882 St. Anthony's has frequently been obliged to expand its service and its facilities, as the people of Terre Haute and surrounding communities came to realize to an ever increasing degree the value of the service which the hospital renders. Now the hospital has a total of 153 beds for adults, and in addition its up-to-date modern nursery contains 23 cribs for infants and a double incubator for premature or feeble infants.

Each year since its establishment there has been a general increase in the number of patients who have sought the help which the hospital is able to render. During 1928 2,102 patients were treated, these being divided into 833 men and 1,269 women, in which is included 324 children of both sexes. Each day during the past year there was an average of slightly over 85 patients in the hospital.

Hospital Day Is May 12th; Come in and Visit Us

On Sunday, May 12, St. Anthony's Hospital will join with about 5,000 other progressive institutions throughout the United States in the celebration of National Hospital Day, and the hospital authorities extend a cordial invitation to former patients, friends, and the public at large to "come in and visit us" on that day.

An interesting and instructive program is being prepared, which we are sure will prove delightful to all who come in to visit on that day. A feature of the celebration will be a tour of inspection of the hospital and the nurses' home, during which many of the departments which are seldom if ever seen by patients or visitors will be inspected, and their work explained by competent guides.

Since Hospital Day falls on Sunday this year, it will no doubt be possible for a number of persons who could not attend the celebration in past years to be present this year, and the hospital authorities therefore expect that a considerable number of persons will attend.

X-Ray and Laboratory Aid Physicians Greatly

During the past year there were 423 examinations of patients made in the X-ray department of the hospital, and there were 5,121 examinations of all kinds except examinations of tissue made in the laboratory during the same period. The tissue examinations totaled 1,175.

Figures do not lie, is an old saying; and so these figures prove beyond a doubt the value of these two departments, despite the fact that the X-ray department is seldom seen by patients, and the laboratory is almost never seen.

Yet these thousands of examinations made in these two departments were all made for only one reason—for the welfare of the patients. They were made, perhaps, because a physician suspected his patient of certain internal conditions, and he could prove his suspicions only with the aid of the laboratory, or the X-ray, or both.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the X-ray and the laboratory are the greatest and most important diagnostic aids with which the modern physician is supplied. Fractures, breaks, and internal conditions of many kinds at which the physician of even half a century ago could only guess, can now be accurately defined through the aid of the X-ray. The few minutes required to take an X-ray "picture" are often of vital importance to a patient, because when this "picture" is studied and interpreted by experts, it yields secrets which can often be discovered in no other way.

And the laboratory may be likened to a great institution for the detection of "crime"—in this case, crimes against the most important possession of humanity, health.

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SMALL AS WELL AS LARGE HOSPITALS MAKE BIG CONTRIBUTION TO SAVING OF LIFE. —HOOVER.

"THE hospital, whether it is a great urban institution or its humble rural prototype, is constantly making large contributions to that most valuable of conservations, the saving of human life.

"It is constantly accelerating all progress in the field of preventive medicine through research.

"It is giving us ever advancing ideals in humanitarian effort.

"It provides us with an institution through which the spirit of community service finds one of its most inspiring expressions."—From a statement by President Hoover.

"Hospital Industry" Much Greater Than Many People Imagine It to Be

THE hospitals of the United States represent a much greater investment and a much more comprehensive activity than many people imagine.

There are about 8,000 hospitals in the country, having facilities for the care of approximately 900,000 men, women and children. As you read these lines, there are more than 600,000 patients being cared for in these beds, and an additional 650,000 skilled and sympathetic workers serving them.

12,300,000 ***Patients Cared for Each Year***

In the course of a year more than 12,300,000 patients are admitted to the hospitals, a number that is steadily growing not only because more hospitals are being established, and existing institutions expanded, but because more and more people appreciate the preventive value of health examinations and other services available in hospitals.

Exclusive of construction and replacement of major items of equipment, hospitals spend more than $600,000,000 a year or more than $1,500,000 a day in caring for the sick.

Besides this direct service to those who are sick and who are injured, the hospitals are busy providing personnel to care for patients of the future. Approximately 80,000 young women are being equipped for the profession of nursing, and in addition there are thousands of young medical men, not only recent graduates, but those who have been in practice for some years, who are being guided in their profession by the members of staffs of hospitals. The recent graduates are being taught to apply in a practical way the information that they receive while in medical schools, and the younger physicians who have been practicing for some years are being trained in the special fields to which they have decided to devote their efforts.

Besides these nurses and physicians, there are hundreds of other health workers of various types receiving practical instruction in the hospitals.

Serve Future Citizens as Well as Today's

Thus we see that the hospitals are not only serving those who are in need of immediate care, but that they are providing trained workers to care for patients ten or fifteen years from now.

These facts and figures will come as a surprise to a great many of our readers, but they only represent conditions in the hospital field as they are today. Each year sees a gradual increase in the number of hospitals and in the size of existing institutions, and with each increase there are more facilities for the care of patients and for the training of health workers.

Nurse Specialist May Come, Speaker Advises Hospitals

At a recent hospital meeting when a discussion of nursing problems and nursing opportunities was on the program, a veteran hospital administrator made a suggestion which attracted a great deal of attention. He said that he hoped to see the time when nurses would specialize to a much greater degree than at present, and when there would be heart nurses, tuberculosis nurses, etc., just as there are physicians who devote all their time to one disease or a small group of closely allied diseases. The speaker predicted that when this specialization comes the nurse specialist will be in great demand by physicians and that their charges will be on an individual basis rather than as at present when salaries are about the same in any given community.

MILLIONS FOR BUILDING

Hospitals of the United States will spend more than $250,000,000 on new buildings alone in 1929. A great portion of this sum represents additions and replacements of existing institutions, but an increasing amount is being spent each year to provide hospital facilities in communities heretofore without them. It may come as a surprise to many to learn that nearly half of the counties of the United States still are without hospital facilities.

May 12 International Hospital Holiday;

"COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED WITH US"

Hundreds of Thousands Enjoy Programs

ONE of the most remarkable successes achieved in the way of a "day," is National Hospital Day, which is celebrated May 12 each year by hospitals not only of the United States and Canada, but in a number of other countries.

National Hospital Day today is an established hospital holiday, and probably 4,000 hospitals in North America, in addition to those in a number of other countries will join in the celebration.

"Come in and Get Acquainted" Is Slogan

The purpose of National Hospital Day is purely educational. No funds or donations are asked for or expected, and the idea is to give the public an opportunity to visit a hospital and to see for themselves just what a hospital does and how important its work is to the entire community. Many people have an idea that the hospital only serves those who are sick and injured, and while this is its most important function, yet it exerts a powerful influence on the standards of health not only of the community in which it is located, but frequently on the health of mankind in general. This is particularly shown through the development of new methods of treating diseases, or of eliminating epidemics, nearly all of which have been prevented through studies and efforts in hospital laboratories.

Hospitals also exert a powerful influence on public health through their part in educating in a practical way young medical graduates, a large majority of whom spend one year or more in hospitals before they enter the community to practice medicine.

Thousands of young women are fitted for the nursing profession through the schools of nursing maintained by hospitals, and such workers in allied fields as dietitians, social workers and laboratory technicians, receive an important part of their training in hospitals.

Interesting Program to Be Offered

It is the purpose of National Hospital Day to afford the public an opportunity to learn of these functions of a hospital. On May 12 the hospitals will co-operate by setting aside certain hours when special demonstrations of the work of various departments are given, and when personnel will be very glad to explain in detail the services rendered by the hospital, the necessity for various departments of equipment and type of personnel. In most hospitals observing National Hospital Day an instructive and interesting program also will be offered.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
Hospitals Honor Her on National Hospital Day.

National Hospital Day has developed into a practically world-wide movement in the space of less than eight years. Its first observance took place in 1921, and each year since then both the number of hospitals and the number of visitors participating have materially increased.

Has Endorsement of Presidents

One of the most important reasons for the rapid and substantial growth of the National Hospital Day movement, in addition to the recognition by hospital administrators of its necessity, has been the splendid co-operation offered by public officials, including the President of the United States, Governors, Mayors, leaders in religious, social, business life, etc. The late President Harding was quick to realize the value of this movement and endorsed it in a most cordial way. The U. S. Public Health Service, the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and similar organizations also placed themselves strongly behind the movement.

Everyone should make an effort to visit a hospital on National Hospital Day, May the 12th. This year the holiday falls on a Sunday, thus making it possible for many who are employed during the week to spend a few minutes in the institution. All who visit a hospital will be many times repaid by the practical information they will receive, as well as by the interesting things that they will see.

Hospitals Honor Florence Nightingale on Anniversary of Birth

WHY was May 12 chosen for the observance of National Hospital Day?

This question frequently is asked hospital administrators, and they are glad to reply that May 12 is the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale to whom much credit is due for the reorganization of hospitals and the vast improvement in hospital service. In addition, through Miss Nightingale's efforts, as is generally known, nursing was placed on an organized basis and schools of nursing as real educational institutions were definitely begun.

Her work in nursing is well known, but her contribution to hospital administration was equally important, and the hospitals were glad to do honor to her by observing National Hospital Day, May 12.

Before Florence Nightingale by her courage and persistence accomplished some of the things which she set out to do in the way of establishing hospitals on a higher plane and of beginning the organized training of nurses, people had a wholesome horror of hospitals. Incidentally, this feeling exists to a surprising extent today, although the hospital of today and the hospital of the pre-Nightingale period are similar for the most part only in name.

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THIS picture illustrates the influence of hospitals in improving the general standard of infant health. This young mother learned the importance of regular weighing of her baby while at the hospital, as well as the necessity for other health measures. As a result, the youngster is thriving.

He is typical of the thousands of babies born in the hospitals of the country every year.

Not only in the maternity department, but in every department with which patients come into contact, hospitals instruct and guide individuals in health habits, in order to prevent a recurrence of the illness or condition that brought them to the institution.

Maternity departments, incidentally, are among the busiest and fastest growing of any in the hospitals of the country.

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Head of Hospital Needs Qualities of Solomon, Job

Some people may have an idea that the administration of a hospital is a task that almost anyone can accomplish. But if these people were to have an opportunity to spend a day with the superintendent of a hospital their ideas would radically change.

Hospitals today require the highest type of intelligence, enthusiasm, sympathy and executive ability, as may be seen from the following comments by one superintendent:

"Hospital administrators must be financiers, hotel operators, engineers, laundrymen, purchasing agents, carpenters, and must have practical knowledge of law and a number of other professions and vocations.

"Above all they must be sympathetic, polite and have the knack of seeing every situation from the other person's viewpoint.

"They must of course have a knowledge of medicine and surgery, know something of the principles of social service, of nursing education, of cooking, housekeeping and what not.

"They must have the virtues of a saint, the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon.

"They must be kind and considerate, admonish the erring gently.

"They must be firm and dignified, courageous, truthful, tactful."

A job analysis of the work of a hospital administrator has been made by various organizations, and each one of these has shown the need for a surprising variety of experience and special knowledge.

Those who have had experience in the field of hospital administration confidently look forward to the time when a special training, probably in some universities will be available for all desiring to seek an important position in hospital executive work.

WHY SHE'S HONORED

The improvements visioned and developed by Florence Nightingale were the basis of radical reorganization of hospitals in practically all their important phases, such as construction, planning, equipment, personnel and service. Many of her ideas still are guiding leaders in hospital service, and in nursing today.

People of the United States are indebted to Florence Nightingale not only for her contribution to nursing, but to her contribution to the reorganization of government hospitals at the time of the Civil War. President Lincoln's special committee to survey and organize hospital facilities for government made extensive use of Florence Nightingale writings on hospitals and nursing.

Nursing School Offers Practical Basis for Happy, Successful Life

THERE is a growing appreciation on the part of the public of the fact that the course of study offered eligible young women in accredited schools of nursing not only fits them for this splendid profession with its ever increasing opportunities, but also prepares them in a most practical way for whatever form of life work they may follow. As a matter of fact, of course, a large proportion of the young women who complete the prescribed course in schools of nursing do not follow this profession ever afterward. Practically all of them, however, devote several years to it. Then many of them marry or, aided by their nursing experience, find attractive openings in other fields.

For those who desire to continue in nursing, the course offered by the accredited school is the foundation of their success and advancement. Whether the young woman desires to devote her efforts to some particular field of nursing such as school nursing, industrial nursing, surgical assistant, nursing educator, or institutional administrator or executive, she must have the fundamental training and experience which can only be obtained in an accredited school.

Heretofore, the majority of people evidently have considered a course in nursing only as advisable or desirable for those who definitely expected to devote their life to this work. The new conception of nursing experience, as a practical foundation for life, is gaining ground. The fact that a large number of young women do not remain in nursing is of course well known to hospital administrators as well as nursing leaders.

There are many other fields that are similar to nursing in that their graduates do not remain in them. One notable example is journalism. Schools of journalism are becoming more numerous each year, and their enrollment is increasing correspondingly, yet a large number of the graduates of these schools use the experience and training that they receive as a basis for success and opportunity in other lines. A great many lines of activity and industry, and even professions, are headed by men and women with journalistic training. In like manner, the training and experience young women receive in an accredited school of nursing fits them all the better for other lines of service.

The illustration shows a scene in a nursing school during a practical demonstration of first aid. Such experience is helpful whether a young woman remains in nursing or not.

85,000th Baby Recently Arrived at One Hospital

One maternity hospital recently celebrated the birth of baby number 85,000. This is one of the oldest hospitals in the country, and the increase in the number of babies born within its walls in recent years has of course been much more rapid than in its early history. It is interesting to know, however, that there is at least one hospital in this country which has been the birthplace of 85,000 infants. If you ever have been in a city of 85,000 inhabitants you can appreciate what a large number of babies this hospital enrolls among its "alumnae."

General Nursing Sufficient for Majority of Sick

Many people do not understand that the average hospital in organizing its personnel makes a real effort to provide satisfactory general nursing care for every patient unless he or she is in a critical condition.

In other words, there are many patients who insist on having a special nurse who do not require one.

The doctor is the sole judge of the necessity for a special nurse just as he is the final authority in all matters pertaining to the professional care and treatment of a patient. Sometimes, however, a physician may assent to the suggestion that a special nurse be obtained just because the suggestion was made, and when as a matter of fact the ordinary nursing care of the hospital would have been wholly adequate.

This effort to provide satisfactory general nursing for the average patient is another indication of the constant progress hospitals are making. With the steady improvement in the curriculum of a school of nursing and in the administration and educational function of a hospital, special nurses are not as necessary for the average patient as in the past, especially when he or she is in the hospital.

Many hospitals endeavor to call this situation to the attention of their patients in a tactful way in order to relieve them of the unnecessary expense of a special nurse. Frequently, however, the patients insist on having a nurse just because some of their friends who have been patients in the hospital previously had special nurses.

In nursing as in everything else the hospital desires to furnish the highest type of service and to give the patient every satisfaction.

For this reason the hospital will appreciate its being advised of any condition or situation concerning which the patient may feel that the best of service was not rendered.

IT IS EXPENSIVE

A small package weighing less than an ounce recently was carefully deposited in a safety vault in a bank in a large city. The package came from Africa and the bank officials were startled when they glanced at the valuation to note that it was marked "$140,000." Further investigation disclosed that the contents was radium, weighing about two-fifths of an ounce.

The average person who goes to the hospital in the United States is returned to his home and job in less than two weeks.

Save for Illness Like You Do for Vacation, Is Plea

Christmas savings accounts, vacation savings accounts and similar accounts for specific purposes are more or less common, but it is strange that the idea of saving for hospital and medical service has never been adopted to any appreciable extent.

Accident and illness strike everywhere, at unexpected times, and a large number of people are absolutely unprepared for the additional demands on their resources that sickness or injury brings.

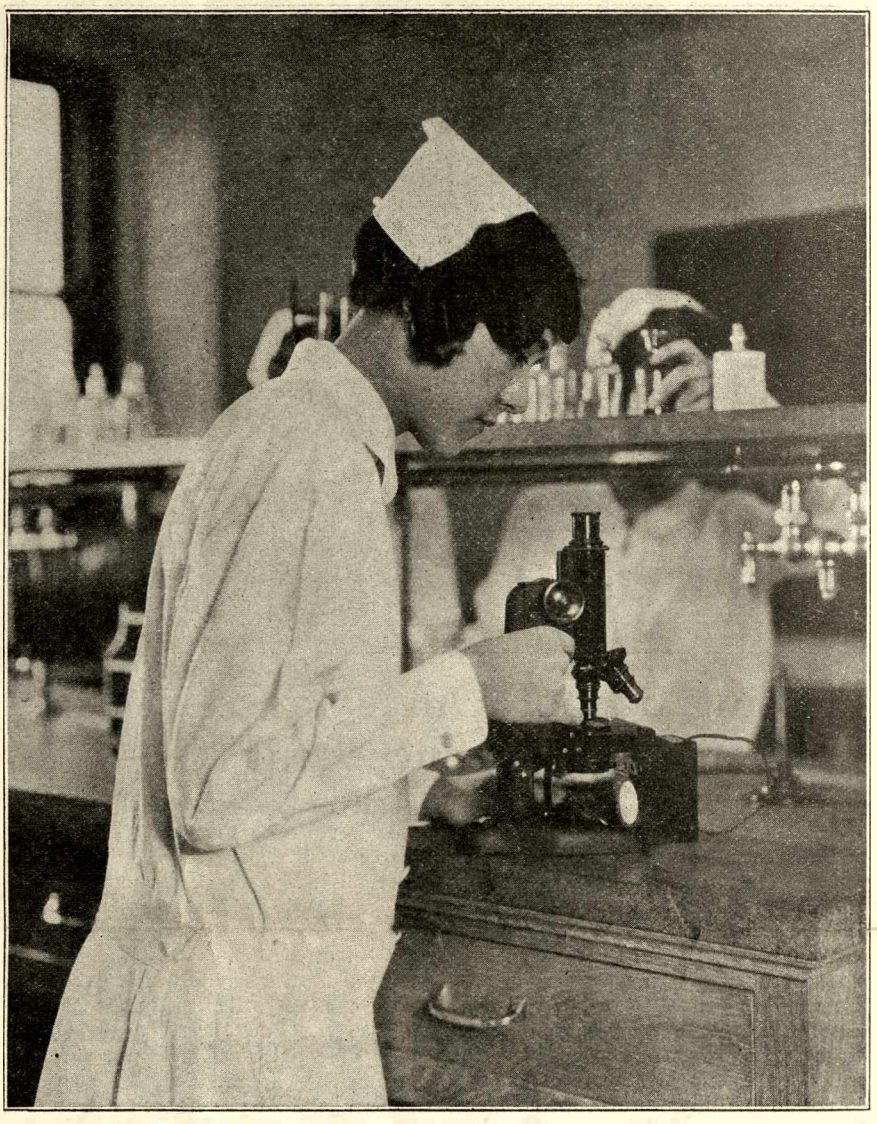
In one of the larger cities an effort is now being made to interest working people in a plan of hospital insurance which is in effect a sickness savings account, although it is based on the cooperative idea and the amount asked is far below what actual hospital service would cost if the individual had to pay the entire expenses himself or herself. A number of hospitals are trying to popularize the idea of a hospital or illness savings account in connection with the programs for National Hospital Day. In a number of cities banks have cooperated by providing window displays with figures showing the approximate cost of a stay in the hospital and an appeal for the development of the savings account for the purpose of defraying the cost of illness.

X-ray Service Grows Ten Times as Fast as Hospital

One of the most significant evidences of the value of laboratory and X-ray service was the report of a hospital recently to the effect that the work in these departments had grown from five to seven times as fast as the entire service of the hospital, and the hospital had rendered service to approximately 50 per cent more patients than ten years ago. Whenever the doctor recommends laboratory and X-ray examinations, by all means have them, because they may result in the discovery of some hidden condition which will permit the patient to leave the hospital many days before he otherwise would be able to.

Books or Stationery Most Practical Gifts

Hospital administrators urge that if the condition of the patient permits and the visitor desires to bring a gift, that this gift take the form of an entertaining book. When many floral gifts are received they occasionally require a great deal of time and attention from the nurse which would better be directed in the interest of the patients. Stationery is another acceptable gift as it offers the patient a splendid way in which to while away hours of convalescence.



THIS young lady is typical of the laboratory technicians to be found in every progressive hospital, who, working under the direction of expert medical personnel, make routine tests and examinations in order to help the physician arrive at a correct diagnosis of the illness and to prescribe an effective method of treatment.

The laboratory usually is not seen by the patient, but it is working for him or her all the time.

Those acquainted with the tremendous importance of hospital laboratories marvel at the skill shown by old-time physicians in diagnosing diseases and conditions with very few of the modern devices that hospitals furnish. Incidentally, it is said by those who have closely observed young medical men, trained to use special diagnostic aids, that these young M. D.'s, in spite of their recent graduation from medical schools, and their inexperience, make a splendid showing in discovering the underlying causes of a patient's condition.

Sterilizers Guns in Constant War;

HOSPITALS FIGHT GERMS AND DIRT

Reduce Hospital Stay of Patients

FOR some reason or other many patients and visitors attempt to compare the operation of a hospital with that of a hotel. This comparison is entirely illogical for a number of important reasons.

For instance, how much sterilizing equipment is represented in the investment in a hotel, and how much time and labor and materials is required for the operation of a sterilizer in a hotel.

Huge Investment for Sterilizers

Just to indicate the important investment hospitals must make in sterilizing equipment, an investment that brings with it constant expense for materials, repair, replacement and personnel, it might be said that one of the great hospitals of the country now in course of construction recently let a contract for sterilizers that represented an investment of more than $300,000. Of course this is an unusually large hospital and an unusually large bill for sterilizers, but when the authorities of this institution felt that such a fortune was necessary for the purchase of sterilizing equipment, one can appreciate the relative expense of the average hospital for this highly important apparatus.

Comparatively few visitors to a hospital ever see a sterilizer and even fewer have observed the careful routine that is followed in preparing instruments, materials and supplies for the use of physicians and nurses. Every hospital has a carefully worked out technique designed to insure sterilization and to maintain the sterile condition of materials and equipment after they have come from the sterilizer.

Sterilizers are essential in the operation of a hospital, because hospitals are constantly waging a battle against infection. The principal weapons in this daily warfare are sterilizers, those cleansing pieces of equipment in which dressings, instruments and materials are made absolutely sterile.

Plays Tremendous Part in Recovery

The sterilizer, although unseen, plays a tremendously important part in the treatment and speedy recovery of the patient. Before, the principles of asepsis and sterilization were understood and applied in a practical way, a majority of operations were fatal and nearly every operation was followed by a prolonged illness and unnecessary suffering due to infection. Since the advent of the sterilizer and the practical application of the principles of sterilization, many types of illness which previously were quite common and widespread, today are rare.

STERILIZERS are big guns in the hospital's constant war on germs and infection. These pieces of equipment, hidden from patient and visitor, are in daily use. They are expensive and require careful operation and maintenance, but they are necessary to save lives and speed recovery.

The hospital carries on its warfare against germs and dirt by a close adherence to methods or to a technique which experience has shown is most effective. The proper preparation of materials and equipment for sterilization, and their handling after sterilization are recognized as one of the most important subjects hospital personnel are taught. Not satisfied with a technique of sterilization that has proved its effectiveness, most hospitals make routine checks of sterilizers and of their sterilization methods in order to make sure that no breakdown or variation has occurred.

Patient's Stay Is Reduced by Sterilizer

This constant attention to sterilization has played an important part in reducing the average stay of patients in hospitals, because it has minimized the chance of infection which in former years was so common as to be accepted as a necessary accompaniment to an operation. By reducing infection to the lowest possible degree days and even weeks have been cut from the stay of patients.

Thus the hundreds of thousands of dollars which are spent by hospitals of the United States each year in maintaining and replacing their sterilizers are dollars of which the average patient and visitor know little or nothing. But they are among the most important dollars that the hospital spends, because with the reduction of infection or its entire elimination, the sick have been enabled to return to their homes and to their work many days earlier than otherwise would have been possible and thus a saving has been passed on in lessened suffering and in salaries, as well as lessened expense to the home which always is under extra cost when someone is seriously ill.

This Hospital Saves Lives by Warning of Fireworks

A southern hospital in an annual report of its activities published recently, demonstrated another phase of the public health service or community service that more and more hospitals are rendering when it referred to a campaign that it had carried on calling attention to the danger of fireworks and toy pistols. The hospital reported that in its community there was only one death from these causes last year, while before the campaign was started there had been seven deaths. Incidentally, the only death was that of a youngster who was not given the advantage of hospital treatment. Hospitals are just as much interested in safety work, in accident prevention, and improvement of traffic conditions as anyone active in these fields, because injuries sustained from these sources form an increasingly important part of the growing demand for hospital care.

Here Is Why You Should Know Hospital Better

Think back over the past year and check off how many of your friends and relatives have been victims of accident or illness. One never knows when disaster will strike and consequently one should be prepared to take the fullest advantage of the facilities of a hospital. National Hospital Day was established for the purpose of giving the public an opportunity to get interesting and helpful information concerning the facilities and scope of service of their institutions.

A glimpse of the modern, up-to-date nurses' residence of St. Anthony's Hospital. Here all the students in the school of nursing are housed, in comfortable home-like fashion

School of Nursing Gives Well Rounded Course of Instruction

THE School of Nursing of St. Anthony's Hospital was established in 1918. This School of Nursing offers to young women who are desirous of entering the profession of nursing a three years' course of training consisting of practical work in the various wards and departments of the hospital together with theoretical, classroom and laboratory instruction in medical, surgical, obstetrical, nervous and mental nursing, together with a number of related subjects, such as nursing ethics, anatomy, etc. Lectures are delivered during the course by members of the medical and surgical staffs of the hospital, class and daily instruction are given by the instructor of nurses, and bedside instructions by the Sisters in charge of halls, diet kitchen, X-ray, laboratory, etc. The School fulfills all the requirements of the Indiana State Board of Registration and Examination of Nurses, and is fully accredited by this board.

Applicants for admission to the school are required to have four years of high school or its equivalent. They must give satisfactory references, be in good physical condition, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Applicants should come in person if at all possible or write to the Sister in charge, upon whose approval they may be received on probation for a term of three months, during which time they are boarded and lodged at the expense of the School, but receive no other compensation.

After this probationary term, students are given an allowance of $8 per month for the first year, $10 for the second year, and $12 for the third year. This sum is allowed for text books, uniforms and other items which are necessary during the course. It is in no wise to be considered as a salary, since the training and profession acquired are considered a full equivalent for the services the young women give.

Great pains are taken to imbue in the students a thorough appreciation of their noble calling and the heavy responsibilities which are entailed by it, and they are taught to conduct themselves at all times towards physicians and patients in a conscientious and upright manner.

If You Want to Be a Nurse Make Application Now

Since the establishment of the School of Nursing of St. Anthony's Hospital in 1918, there have been 100 young women given their diplomas, including this year's class. There were thirteen young women in the graduating class of 1928, and there are at present 60 students in the school.

Classes are admitted in September and January, but it is well for young women who are thinking of entering the school to apply early, since only a limited number of students can be accommodated in the September class, and those who delay making their application until the fall may be forced to wait until the next class is admitted in January.

Each year sees an increasing number of young women eager to enter the splendid profession of nursing, and each year likewise a larger variety of opportunities are opened to the graduate of an accredited school of nursing, such as that conducted by St. Anthony's Hospital. Nursing indeed offers a life work with opportunities for service and for personal advancement which can scarcely be equaled by any other type of activity open to young women.

Many Patients Are Cared for Free or Below Cost of Care

St. Anthony's Hospital was founded with the intention of rendering service in the relief of sickness and suffering to all in need of care, regardless of race, creed, or ability to pay, and it has never deviated from this purpose. Not a single deserving person who needed the care of the institution has ever been refused service as long as beds were available.

How well St. Anthony's Hospital has adhered to its original purpose may be seen from the fact that out of a total of 2,102 patients cared for in 1928, 617 were cared for without cost to them, and a large number were treated at rates far below the actual cost of their care.

Last year a total of 27,357 days of nursing care were given to patients of all types in the institution. Of this total, 9,763 days were given to the 617 free patients mentioned, and from these patients the hospital did not receive one cent in pay. In addition, 12,192 days' care were given to "part-pay" patients; that is, those patients who paid something for the service they received, but whose payments did not equal the cost which the institution bore in caring for them. The remaining 5,402 days' care were given to full pay patients.

Among the free patients treated are a number of city and county patients, and for these we receive $4,800 per year from both sources. But since our cost per patient per day is just slightly under $4, you can readily understand that service to the poor each year causes us to run up a very considerable deficit. As the hospital has no endowment, the only way in which this deficit can be met each year is through donations from public spirited citizens who realize the value of the work the hospital is doing. One important source of additional revenue is the charity ball which is held each year.

Nurses' Residence Is Comfortable and Home-like

Students in St. Anthony's Hospital School of Nursing are housed in the Nurses' Residence, which is a separate building adjoining the hospital. A glimpse of it is shown on this page. It is very inviting with its comfortably furnished parlors and living rooms. Each student has her own private or individual sleeping room with individual clothes closet. There are numerous shower baths, lavatories and tubs on each floor.

The upper floors of the residence are given over to sleeping rooms, while the ground floor contains the teaching unit, a large recreation room, reference li-library, kitchenette, dining room, and also a large banquet hall and auditorium where dances and entertainments are given and Commencement exercises are held.